

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON.
For Vice President, WHITELAW REID.
For Presidential Electors, At Large, WILLIAM HAMILTON, RO. DOLPH HATFIELD, J. D. GLENN, First District—E. G. DREW, Second District—R. S. SMITH, Third District—E. G. DREW, Fourth District—O. S. WOODWARD, Fifth District—W. W. CALDWELL, Sixth District—A. H. MOORE, Seventh District—F. S. LARABEE.

For Congressman at Large, GEORGE T. ANTHONY.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Associate Justice, D. M. VALENTINE.
For Governor, A. W. SMITH.
For Lieutenant Governor, R. F. MOORE.
For Secretary of State, W. C. EDWARDS.
For Auditor, E. K. BRUCE.
For Treasurer, J. B. LYNCH.
For Attorney General, T. F. GARVY.
For Superintendent of Instruction, J. C. DAVIS.
For Congressman, Seventh District, CHESTER I. LONG.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Senator 29th District, O. H. BENTLEY.
Representative 6th District, A. J. WEAVER.
Representative 9th District, GEORGE L. DUGLASS.
Representative 10th District, J. H. SHIPLEY.
County Attorney, JOHN D. DAVIS.
Clerk District Court, S. N. BRIDGEMAN.
Probate Judge, L. S. NITZGER.
Superintendent Public Instruction, J. C. DAVIS.
County Commissioner, D. A. NICKERSON.

Atchison Champion: "The corn is made," said a telegram from Wichita. The Jerry Simpson crowd is sad, was the text dispatch.

Jerry Simpson's letter denying that he rejoiced in the shooting of Frick, should not have been written or otherwise he should have hired somebody to write his letter.

In Alabama the Alliance has formally declared a divorce from the Democracy and determined loyalty to Cleveland. And yet they will give Cleveland half a vote for every vote they cast for Weaver.

Cleveland's wish, expressed in his letter to King's kinswoman, that Governor Buchanan might see his way clear to mitigate the penalty assessed against the murderer, was perhaps expressed more in sympathy with the sheriff of Shelby county than for the condemned man. Grover knows how it is himself.

It is stated that a "model of the figure of Lot's wife in salt" will appear in the Kansas world's fair exhibit to represent or illustrate the salt industry of the state. It is a most inappropriate suggestion and worthy only of a Bellamy. Kansas isn't looking back, but is standing square on her pastern joints with face to the fore. Change the design.

The world's fair buildings will be dedicated on the 21st of October instead of the 12th. Congress having passed a bill to that effect. October 21st is the exact anniversary of Columbus' landing, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made by Pope Gregory. The change of date of dedication was made in the interest of chronological accuracy, and also to oblige New York City, which will have a Columbian celebration on October 12.

Judge Gresham flatly denies that he ever wrote Taubeneck, or anyone else, that he would make speeches in Weaver's behalf in Indiana or elsewhere this year. But acting upon the idea that a lie well told and stuck to, is equal to the truth, the Pop nat. sec. pretends to defend his statement by sending to Indianapolis for the Gresham letter. And that will be the last of it unless some one nudges Taubeneck up about it, when he will emit some more spume and again subside on that line.

The Eureka Herald makes the pertinent observation that it is pretty tough on a Democratic Kansas boy to wait twenty-one years for a chance to vote for a Democratic candidate for president and then miss it. They can be blamed for anybody, but will be justified and commended by all fair-minded citizens, if they shall, as many of them will, condemn the time-serving actions of the party bosses in committing a wicked political liaison with the party's enemies, and vote the straight Republican ticket.

Realizing that they have no show for success with a straight ticket this fall the Nebraska Democrats concluded to put on their ears, so to speak, and will put no state ticket in the field. When this became known the Populists were in ecstasies of delight, believing that the Democrats would support their ticket. Since they have formally announced that they will take no part in the contest but remain strictly neutral the Pop. organs are abusing them roundly and accusing them of all sorts of things. You see, it depends.

A company just formed proposes to put in a beet sugar plant at Leavenworth. The stockholders are mostly citizens of that place. This is the first practical move that has been made in the state to take up this industry in a business. The sugar beet crop is the most profitable one farmers can grow where there is a market for the product. It has been demonstrated by experiments that the sugar beet can be successfully grown in Kansas and all the encouragement the farmers have needed has been the erection of mills to take and convert the raw crop into merchantable product. There is no question but that there is good money in the beet crop to the farmer and to the manufacturers who will undertake to transform it into one of the articles of prime necessity and universal and constantly increasing consumption.

THE TIT WILLOW OF IT.

George W. Crane & Co., of Topeka, have issued a book of campaign songs, words by A. A. Rowley, at \$3 per hundred. It is full of good things, adopted to popular air. There is one on Lewelling, Peffer, Jerry and Mollie Lease, to the tune of the Willow. You who know the tune and can sing, try this verse of the selection:

There is an old woman they call Mollie Lease,
Old Mollie, old Mollie, old Mollie,
The way her jaws work is a caution to grease,
Oh, Mollie, oh, Mollie, by golly;
She lectures on flat without break or pause,
She'd plunge us in riot, she sneers at the laws;
Her tongue is hung loosely, the same as her
Jaws,
Old Mollie, old Mollie, old Mollie.

KANSAS CORN PROSPECTS.

A dispatch from Kansas City to the Chicago Herald Saturday says that at that point advices had been received from along the lines of all the railroads running through Kansas regarding the condition of the corn crop. The crop could have stood a week more of dry weather, but the intense heat shriveled and dried up the tassels of the ripening corn to such an extent that much of the grain cannot mature.

Along the line of the Union Pacific and branches the crop will be at least 80 per cent. of an average in quality, while the acreage has been so increased that there will be more corn in that part of the state than last year.

On the Santa Fe the crop will average 82 per cent. in quality, with an increased acreage.

On the Rock Island the crop will fall a little short, not more than half a crop being raised. In the southern part of the state about 75 per cent. will be the average. In the northeastern part of the state the greatest injury was done on the high lands, but on the low lands along the rivers there will be a full crop.

Taking the state as a whole the estimate is that Kansas will raise more and better corn than she did last year.

INFLUENCE OF THE WHIPPING POST.

Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of the New York police, says in an article relating to Anarchists that to be effective in the prevention of crime the punishment must be sharp and certain. The old colonial penal code seems too severe to us now, but it was not ineffective in the prevention of crime. We do not and should not whipcord, brand or hang offenders against the law as our forefathers did, but the chief defect in the criminal jurisprudence today is found in the uncertainties and delays in the punishment of crime. The chief defect is the art that is brought to bear to hinder justice. In the past Anarchists have thrived as individuals in America, and with the exception of the Chicago affair, the punishment inflicted on these cowardly and incendiary revolutionists was not severe enough. "If I had my way," says Mr. Byrnes, "I would put up a whipping post for anarchists."

While a resort to the whipping post would seem many steps backward, yet there are two crimes that certainly merit such punishment, and they are vice beating and the cowardly and sneaking outlawry of the anarchist. The humiliation of the lash might serve a proper purpose in these instances. It has been abundantly demonstrated that nothing else in the way of punishment does.

WILL HAVE WHEAT TO SELL.

The bull speculators in wheat were probably a little disappointed in the government wheat crop report made public late on the 10th inst. This is purely a matter of inference, however, owing to the report not being as unfavorable as many had claimed it would be. The returns are for spring wheat, concerning which so much rumor of damage has been heard of late, showing a declining average during July from 90.9 per cent on the first of that month to 87.3 per cent on August 1. In Wisconsin the reduction was from 92 to 87, and in North Dakota from 90 to 85. In Iowa there was no change, and in South Dakota and Nebraska the condition of the crop actually improved.

It certainly looks as if we would be able to send abroad a very large quantity of wheat within the next twelve months if any one should want it. The Beechholm estimate of the production of wheat in eight leading countries for 1892 is as follows, compared with the reported yield in 1891:

United States..... 1,200,000,000
France..... 1,000,000,000
Russia..... 1,500,000,000
Germany..... 1,000,000,000
Italy..... 1,000,000,000
Austria..... 1,000,000,000
Belgium..... 1,000,000,000
Total..... 1,500,000,000

THE SEXES IN POPULATION.

The whole number of males in the United States in 1890, according to Bulletin No. 201 issued by the census bureau, was 32,067,880, and the whole number of females 33,554,370. For the United States as a whole, therefore, there are for every 100,000 males 95,280 females. The number of states and territories where the females exceed the males in 1890 was eleven, as against eighteen in 1880. All the states and territories showing an excess of females over males are found in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions. They are District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina.

There are in the United States 17,420 foreign born persons to each 100,000 native born. In two states the foreign born represent more than 50 per cent. of the native born—North Dakota, 80,449 and Minnesota 56,006 to 100,000 native born. The foreign born represent 35 to 50 per cent of the native born in eighteen states and territories, and from 10 to 35 per cent in nine states. In twenty-four states and territories the foreign born have increased, relatively, since 1880, and in twenty-four they have decreased.

The colored exceed the white in three states only, namely: in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. For the United States as a whole there has been a relative decrease of colored, of 1,576 to each 100,000 white, as compared with a relative increase from 1870 to 1880 of 634 to each 100,000 white.

SMITH-LONG MEETINGS.

Hon. L. M. Axline, secretary of the Republican congressional committee for the Seventh district, announces that the Smith-Long meeting at Mulvane has been decided for Wednesday afternoon, August 24. On Thursday, August 25, there will be a meeting at New Murdock, Kingman county, which will be addressed by Messrs. Smith and Long. Republicans at those points and within reach will keep these appointments in mind. The arrangements for the meetings mentioned will be looked after by the local committee at those places.

Nobody believes that had Colonel King been an ordinary criminal, Governor Buchanan would have interfered to save his life.—Leavenworth Times.

Of course not, for the simple reason, if not that, no extraordinary effort, on the part of influential men and women throughout the country, would have been put forth in behalf of the condemned man. It is stated as a fact that not less than twenty-six senators and governors implored Governor Buchanan to commute King's sentence. In view, therefore, of the unusual array of influence exerted in the interest of the old reprobate it is not surprising that the governor yielded; indeed it would have been surprising if he had not. Any way you look at it, it was a case of damned if you do, and damned if you don't.

At Denver Tuesday evening a great many of the visiting commanderies receive their friends at their headquarters. In noticing the Kansas delegation the Denver Republican of the 11th says: "The warm western hospitality which the average Kansan, whether living in city or in lonely cattle camp and whether dining or broiled chicken or fried swinebreast, knows so well how to dispense, was all at the Cleveland last night—only more so the usual usual guests were received at the door by the knights, escorted through the elegant parlors with knightly grace and—whisper it not in the prohibition precinct of Wichita—escorted in the same endearing fashion out into the banquet hall, where certain potations unknown in their virginal and temperate homes were partaken of by hosts and entertained alike. The Modoc club of Topeka, a fine vocal organization accompanying the commandery, rendered several very enjoyable selections during the evening."

THE FLAG.

To the Editor of the Eagle.
A Union soldier who had been captured by the rebels and confined in the prison pen at Tyler, Tex., said that the most beautiful thing he ever saw was the flag of our country, as he saw it on one occasion during the war for the Union. He said that for months they had been confined in that dreadful place, hungry, ragged and dirty, with no word from home and no word as to how the battle for the Union was going. Finally, after weary months of suffering and anxiety had passed, it was announced that there was to be an exchange of prisoners. Preparations were hastily made, and they started on the march to Shreveport, on Red river, where the exchange was to be made. When almost worn out with the march, they saw in the distance the stars and stripes floating over the steamboat that had been sent by Uncle Sam to receive them. That flag said "Come on, boys; here is food and clothing and protection." They threw away their "corn-dodger" and strained their weary limbs until they stood beneath its protecting folds—the flag of our country.

Wichita, Kan., 1892.
HENRY FELLOWS.
SENATOR PERKINS VS. CALAMITY HARTER.

The Alliance and Popo-democratic papers of Kansas have run whole columns of howl and hog-wash on how Senator Perkins snubbed Thomas O. Harter in Washington, only because Thomas belongs to the People's party. As the Democratic paper and the Alliance sheet of this city, both, have howled themselves hoarse over the matter, and as Harter caused himself to be interviewed as to his grievance against Senator Perkins while in Wichita, we have been the pains to get the facts, and as luck would have it we have succeeded in getting them from a gentleman who was in Mr. Perkins' room at the time and heard every word of the conversation. Our informant after stating the circumstances, etc., of his presence goes on to say:

Mr. Harter called and desired Senator Perkins to secure for him an appointment in one of the departments here in Washington. The senator naturally asked where he resided, to which he answered: "Clydes, Grant county, Kan." He was asked how long he had resided there and he said, "several years." The senator inquired how long he had been here and what his business was in. He said he had been in the city several months and had a bill pending before congress and desired to secure a position here while his bill was pending. The senator asked if his bill had been introduced and he stated that Jerry Simpson had introduced it in the house and that Mr. Peffer had taken care of it in the senate.

The senator turned from the company he kept that he was a member of the Alliance party, and asked Mr. Harter if such was a fact, to which he frankly replied that he was. Senator Perkins then told him "that he could not assist him in a political way, that it was impossible for him to provide for one-tenth of those whom he knew to be competent and deserving and who were of the same political affiliations with himself and whom he would be glad to favor, if possible." Mr. Harter stated that "he did not think politics had anything to do with securing an appointment."

Senator Perkins thought it had very much to do with it and remarked that when the Alliance party had the power they would not permit of such a thing. He said the office of road overseer, and yet he came to Washington and wanted a Republican administration to favor him with an appointment.

Mr. Harter became very indignant and went on muttering something inaudible. During his interview, nothing was said about his bill before congress, other than that which I have mentioned and he did not ask assistance from Mr. Perkins in that matter.

If Mr. Harter had desired the assistance of Senator Perkins in securing the passage of his bill, I have no doubt but that the senator would have done what he could for him without questioning his political affiliations or party convictions, but he only desired an appointment and this he sought to secure from the office of road overseer, and he was not a man who was a member of the Alliance party and who, in the approaching campaign would do all he could in opposition to the Republican administration and to him as one of the senators from Kansas.

GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMAN.

A. W. Smith, Chester Long and Billy Edwards at Stafford.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

One of the most enthusiastic Republican meetings ever witnessed in this county was assembled yesterday, to greet Hon. A. W. Smith, Chester I. Long and W. C. Edwards. They were met at the depot by a large number of citizens and the St. John Cornet band, and the kid band of this city, and escorted to the wigwam erected for the occasion. After a few remarks by Hon. E. L. Hillis chairman of the meeting and candidate for county attorney, Mr. Edwards addressed about 1,000 persons. Mr. Edwards' speech was a strong logical argument which was greeted by round after round of applause.

The next speaker was our next governor, Hon. A. W. Smith, who for two hours, by his plain and matter of fact way of speaking which is characteristic with him, he held the large audience in deep interest with his irresistible logic. He explained to the farmers why they should "stand up for Kansas," and denounced in unmeasured terms the way and manner the People's party representatives were vilifying the name of our grand and glorious state. His argument was not only powerful but convincing in every respect.

In the evening the roomy wigwam was crowded to its utmost capacity. A large number of people such as to be found at any Republican gathering, and the speaking the audience was highly entertained by the Kid Coyote club of Larned, or what is known as Billy Edwards' kids; their singing was highly complimented by all those that heard. The speaker of the evening, Hon. Chester I. Long, was then introduced, and held the audience in wrapt attention for more than two hours. His exposures of the People's party platform, and his denunciations of the record that the People's party representatives were making in congress, and the way in which they were crying calamity in the east, were particularly scathing and incontrovertible. His very attentive audience was very enthusiastic over his flights of eloquence and sallies of wit, and sledge-hammer blows at Democracy and its annexes and frequently elicited round after round of applause. Mr. Long made some very warm friends during his stay in the city, and it has been remarked during the evening that if the state committee would send speakers from now on, it would be no trouble to carry Stafford county by a large majority. At one time during the day it was talked as though Smith and Edwards would have a love feast or an old settlers' meeting, from the number of old friends they were meeting every few moments.

It was very late when Republican day ceased at Stafford. The Republicans of Stafford wish to extend their heartfelt thanks to the speakers for the interest manifested in our rally. They are gentlemen in every respect, and have done us an immense amount of good. They gave us the truth and confined them selves to the real issues of the day.

SUNFLOWER SILHOUETTES.

Saline county Democrats are on their car about the spoils and will not fuse. The fourth party Prohibits have put a county ticket in the field in Wyandotte county.

The Osage Populists, at their convention Friday, turned the Democrats out, refusing them any recognition at all.

The Denver event was a windfall, in a business way, for the railroads. The gross receipts of the Santa Fe from the sale of Denver tickets was \$240,000.

There is a frame house in Lawrence that is six feet long, six feet wide and six feet high. It has six windows with six panes of glass, and shelters a family of six people.

Minneapolis Messenger: It is not generally known that Judge John Martin of Topeka and George W. Martin of the Kansas City Gazette are brothers. Neither are they.

Bad Proper is in jail at Westmoreland. The arrest and imprisonment of a person is not always prima facie evidence of guilt, but it seems to have been the correct thing in Bud's case.

The Brown County World refers to Jerry Simpson as a Kansas City politician and a demagogue, and declares that Kansas City does not desire to claim him, and has no use for him—not even as an advertising dog.

At a Farmers' Alliance picnic in Brown county a man alluded to an old soldier as a "government pauper." The soldier's wife heard the remark and threatened to smash her umbrella over the fellow's head. He got away.

The editor of the Holton Recorder sums up several columns of an account of an excursion he made thus: "Utah is wonderful, Colorado magnificent, but Kansas is our state. In her own peculiar beauties she can not be equalled. The fairest land God ever made."

Says the Atchison Globe: "There is no more in a rainmaker's theory than there is in a spiritualist's religion." The spiritualists' belief is as much a religion as the Mormon's or Mohammed's. It isn't Christianity, though.

The wind last Thursday in Topeka blew down a drinking fountain in the state house grounds, demolished the Keeley institute barn and blew Major Hudson out of his buggy, which incidentally the Atchison Patriot takes to be protests of nature and the elements against prohibition. Which is simply a cold blow.

Harry Frost has decided to abandon Topeka journalism and will become the western advertising manager of the Railway Age. He will move to Chicago about Sept. 1 and make that city his headquarters. The Capital says. He will replace the Lance in the hands of a responsible journalist or sell the paper outright.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.
Oklahoma has 31,229 children of school age.

A new G. A. R. post has been established at Perkins.

The Democrat advises the people and the council of Norman to clean up the city.

The Perkins Journal is authority for the statement that the sun hatches eggs in that city.

The office should seek the man and not the man the office, was never written on an Oklahoma candidate.

The Oklahoma college of Frisco, under the management of Professor Patrick, will resume work again on August 29th.

GRAND ARMY WEEK

AT

The "ARCADE."

Old Soldiers and Comrads are cordially invited, while in the city, to make our store headquarters—any accommodation we can render you will be cheerfully done.

We have put on sale this week a large line of new novelties in Dress Goods that cannot fail to please and at prices lower than ever before offered. We intend to make this the banner week for low prices on all Dress Goods.

About 10 doz. English Cheviot Shirts worth \$1.25 for 68 cts.
200 Dress patterns worth \$2.00 for \$1.00.
200 Dress patterns worth \$1.50 for 75c.
We have about 75 White dress patterns worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50 will sell Monday for \$1.50.
10 Dress patterns worth \$10 for \$5.
10 Dress patterns worth \$3.50 for \$2.
25 Imported dress patterns worth \$12.50 for \$8.

THE "ARCADE."

1872. Twenty Years, 1892.

J. E. CALDWELL,

as been known to the old settlers of Wichita, and again calls their attention to his stock of

Queensware, Lamps, China and Glassware.

I have bought the Foster stock at a large discount and will give customers the benefit of it for 30 days to make room for goods ordered. Price and you will buy. Hotel China in full stock

221 East Douglas Avenue.

The Chance of a Life Time.

For the next 90 days, we will offer at private sale; some very choice Colts, Fillies and brood mares, with foals at foot, and rebred. For particulars call on or address JEWETT FARM, Cheney, Kan.

BOXERS AND BRUISERS.

M. W. LEVY, Pres. F. W. OLIVER, V. P. W. H. B. TROTT, Manager.

Jim Hall is down to 161 pounds for his fight with Pritchard.

The match between Costello and Fitzsimmons will almost certainly take place September 6.

Jack Carkeek, the wrestler, has joined the ranks of the clergy. He is delivering sermons now in California.

Mike Donovan and Bill Slavin engaged in a street fight in New York a few days since and both were arrested.

Patsy Hogan writes from San Francisco that McAniff fought like a coward against Goddard and disgusted his admirers.

Jimmy Lynch has gone into training for his battle with Johnny Griffin, set for September. He weighs 150 pounds and there is plenty of hard work ahead of him.

The California Athletic club has signed Joe Goddard and "Billy" Smith, both of Australia, to fight ten rounds on August 25 for a \$1,200 purse.

In order to win Goddard will have to put his man out. The purse will be divided, winner to get \$1,100 and loser \$200.

The Coney Island Athletic club has received word from its agent in London that the Olympic club of New Orleans had made an offer of \$10,000 for the Hall-Pritchard fight. The Coney Island club at once called back saying they would offer \$15,000 to have the battle take place in its arena at Coney Island.

Jim Daly, the sparring partner of James Corbett, has announced his desire to get on a match with Jack Ashton, the sparring partner of John L. Sullivan. He is willing that the fight should take place before a reputable club giving the largest purse, but prefers the Olympic club, of New Orleans, or the Coney Island Athletic club.

A dispatch received from London states that Pritchard's backers refused to allow him to fight Hall in America. The Coney Island Athletic club has made an offer of a \$15,000 purse for the men to fight at their rooms, but the above dispatch seems to settle the matter and the battle will occur in England as originally intended.

Joe Chornski has accepted the challenge of Jim Smith, the English champion, and agrees to fight Smith either in England or America in any club that will offer the largest purse, the fight to take place in February. Peter Jackson, Charles E. Davies, Warren Lewis and Joe Chornski will return to America after the Pritchard and Hall fight to attend the Sullivan and Corbett affair.

Capt. Frank Williams, of the Olympic club, New Orleans, is making a strenuous effort to secure the Hall and Pritchard fight for the \$12,000 purse the

Republicans are seeking no quarrel with Mr. Lewelling's occupation. It is the inconsistency of the People's party that is being criticized. That organization has all along claimed to be the party of farmers and laborers; it has preached that only farmers could be entrusted with the reins of the government and that lawyers and capitalists should be tabooed. In spite of this doctrine the party met at Wichita and nominated a ticket composed almost entirely of capitalists and lawyers. Certain it is that no farmer was placed upon the state ticket. While claiming to be a farmer's party it ignored that class entirely. The trouble is with the party and not with the occupation of its candidates.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.